

Acceptance of the Statue

of

Doctor Florence Rena Sabin

Presented by the

State of Colorado

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Acceptance of the Statue
of
Doctor Florence Rena Sabin

Presented by the State of Colorado



Proceedings in the Congress
and in the Rotunda, United States Capitol

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[S. Con. Res. 104, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

Considered and agreed to by the United States Senate on July 28, 1958
Considered and agreed to by the House of Representatives on August 6,
1958

(Submitted by Senator GORDON ALLOTT for himself and
Senator CARROLL)

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the proceedings at the presentation, dedication, and acceptance of the statue of Doctor Florence Rena Sabin, to be presented by the State of Colorado in the rotunda of the Capitol, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy of such Senate document shall be prepared under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 2. There shall be printed five thousand additional copies of such Senate document, which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, and of which one hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate and one thousand six hundred copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Colorado, and five hundred copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and two thousand eight hundred copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Colorado.

[H. Rept. 2471, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

PRINTING THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE OF DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN

The Committee on House Administration, to whom was referred Senate Concurrent Resolution 104, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS

[S. Con. Res. 102, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

Considered and agreed to by the United States Senate on July 28, 1958
Considered and agreed to by the House of Representatives on August 22,
1958

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Doctor Florence Rena Sabin, presented by the State of Colorado, to be placed in the Statuary Hall collection, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of the Congress be tendered such State for the contribution of the statue as one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for her work in the field of medicine; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Colorado.

[S. Rept. 1934, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

ACCEPTING THE STATUE OF DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF COLORADO TO THE STATUARY HALL COLLECTION

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 102), to accept the statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, presented by the State of Colorado to the Statuary Hall collection, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommend that the concurrent resolution be agreed to by the Senate.

This concurrent resolution will place in the Capitol the statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, a distinguished American scientist and doctor of medicine, as the gift of the State of Colorado to the Congress of the United States,

pursuant to House Joint Resolution 15, adopted in the 40th General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1955-56).

The statue is currently being formed by the noted sculptress, Mrs. Joy Buba, of New York, and will be the first provided by the State of Colorado under the act of July 2, 1864 (sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes), which allows each State to furnish statues of two deceased distinguished citizens for inclusion in the National Statuary Hall collection.

In connection with Senate Concurrent Resolution 102 and its companion measures, Senate Concurrent Resolutions 103 and 104, the current Senators from Colorado, Gordon Allott and John A. Carroll, have written a joint letter to the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. That letter, which contains a succinct biography of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, together with other pertinent information, follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
July 22, 1958

HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules,
United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR TOM: On July 15, 1958, we introduced to the Senate, Senate Concurrent Resolutions 102, 103, and 104, designed to accept a statue dedicated to Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, of our State, authorize ceremonies to accept the statue, and authorize publication of documents commemorating the event. A companion measure was, at the same time, introduced by our colleagues in the House.

Fully cognizant of the approaching adjournment of Congress, we are anxious to have this measure favorably acted upon by your committee as soon as possible so that it may come up for consideration by the full Senate before the close of this session. We earnestly ask your assistance in this matter. Perhaps a brief biographical description of this remarkable woman will bring our request more sharply into focus.

Florence Rena Sabin was born in Central City, Colo., on November 9, 1871. Her parents had come from New England to make a new life in the rugged West, but sent young Florence back to Vermont for her education. After graduating with high honors from Smith College, she decided to become a physician. The first among her many "firsts" came when she entered Johns Hopkins Medical School—the first woman to do so.

As a student, she attracted the attention of her professors by her enthusiasm and accuracy. At the suggestion of her professor of anatomy, Dr Sabin made a model of the brain stem of a newborn child. This had never been done before. She produced a model of such perfection that new light was shed on the general structure of the lower brain area. Although this remarkable woman constructed this model before the dawn of the 20th century, it is still used in medical schools throughout the world.

Dr. Sabin received her medical degree in 1900, and remained at Johns Hopkins for another year as an intern. She then accepted a fellowship for study and embarked upon her career of discovery and contribution to the welfare of mankind.

Dr. Sabin ultimately achieved fame for her discovery of the origin and processes of the lymphatic system. Her list of scientific achievements is a source of great pride, not only for Coloradans, but for all Americans. She was the first woman elected to life membership in the National Academy of Science and, similarly, the first woman member of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. It was during her work at the Rockefeller Institute that Dr. Simon Flexner, then head of medical research, called her the greatest living woman scientist and one of the foremost scientists of all time.

In 1939, Time magazine, commenting on the mandatory retirement of Dr. Sabin and four colleagues, described the quintet as five of the keenest scientific brains on earth. The other four were men.

And even though she was forced to let younger people do the administrative work, she continued her brilliant research. Her quest for knowledge remained unstinting throughout the years, despite the gigantic proportions of

her own discoveries. In her presidential address before the American Association of Anatomists in 1925, she declared: "I have ceased to be a professional teacher, but remain a professional student." (Incidentally, she was the association's first woman president.)

Dr. Sabin's efforts in the field of tuberculosis research stand as a professional hallmark. Only one of the many tributes she has received for her discoveries toward conquering this insidious disease was the Trudeau Medal of the National Tuberculosis Association which was bestowed on Dr. Sabin in June 1945. This award is made for "meritorious contribution to the cause, treatment, or prevention of tuberculosis."

We are deeply proud that Dr. Sabin was a native Coloradan. We are anxious to honor her not only because of her monumental contributions to humanity in the field of science, but because of the supreme example she gave us all.

A suitable statue is currently being formed and is scheduled for completion before the end of the year. The sculptress is Mrs. Joy Buba, of New York. She was selected by a commission appointed by the Colorado House of Representatives from among applicants in a nationwide competition. Educated here and at Munich and Frankfurt, Mrs. Buba is a recognized artist in her own field. Among her better known commissioned pieces of work are the heads of former Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mathews and John James Audubon.

A distinguished committee of Coloradans has worked tirelessly to accomplish the ambition of us all—the placement of this statue in the Halls of Congress. This commission was established by House Joint Resolution 15 in the 40th General Assembly of the State of Colorado (1955-56). In part, this measure placed in the hands of two State senators and three State representatives the task of receiving and disbursing all moneys collected for the statue and to do all "things necessary to have the statue placed in the Statuary Hall."

The bill authorized the acceptance of private donations, and the response by the people of Colorado was impres-

sive. Money poured into the commission from 15,000 donors, representing every corner of the State, as well as many from outside Colorado, ample evidence of the respect and admiration Dr. Sabin still commands. Amounts ranged from pennies from schoolchildren to thousands of dollars from the larger women's organizations. The Colorado division of the American Association of University Women assumed all financial responsibility for the fund-raising campaign, and all contributions go direct into the Sabin Memorial Fund.

Members of the Sabin Memorial Commission are:

Senator Walter W. Johnson, chairman.

Representative Lucille L. Beck, vice chairman.

Mrs. C. S. Bluemel, secretary.

Senator N. Jay Miller.

Representative Elizabeth Pellett.

Representative Rena Mary Taylor.

Mrs. Lewis Littler.

Mrs. Hermann B. Stein.

Mrs. Arthur Cowperthwaite.

Mrs. Frederick West.

Again, we request your help in bringing this measure before the full Senate as swiftly as possible so as to bring about its passage prior to the adjournment of the 85th Congress.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON ALLOTT,
JOHN A. CARROLL,
United States Senators.

The location of the proposed statue, arrangements for its installation, and other related matters will be completed by members of the Sabin Memorial Commission, with the cooperation of the Architect of the Capitol.

The act of the Colorado State Legislature designating Dr. Florence Rena Sabin to be represented in the National Statuary Hall collection is reproduced below.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 15

By Representatives Cowperthwaite, Allen, Aspinall, Ballard, Banta, Bean, Beck, Bell, Brown, Burch, Burchfield, Burk, Calabrese, Caldwell, Chelf, Chenoweth, Clark, Clarke, Conklin, Eckhardt, Enfield, Fischer, Harding, Hays, Hewett, Hodges, Hoisington, Holland, Johnson, Kane, Keiry, Kelley, Kendrick, Kimble, Lamb, Lehman, Lennox, Machie, Markley, Phillip Massari, Vincent Massari, McLaughlin, McNeil, Moore, O'Kane, Painter, Parsons, Pellett, Poe, Seidensticker, Sellens, Simpson, Slattery, Stalker, Stewart, Taylor, Tomsic, Vanderhoof, Wade, Wells, Wertz, West, Williams, Wyatt, and Mr. Speaker; also Senators Bennett, Bentley, Bishop, Bledsoe, Brotzman, Brown, Carlson, Cheever, Chrysler, Culig, Danks, DeBerard, Dunklee, Elliff, Gill, Gobble, Ham, Hocker, Johnson, Knous, Locke, Miller, Molholm, Mowbray, Nicholson, Pomponio, Rogers, Shults, Skiffington, Strain, Sullivan, Taylor Veltri, Weinland, and Wilson.

DESIGNATING DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN, DECEASED CITIZEN OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, AS THE PERSON FOR WHOM A STATUE SHOULD BE PROVIDED BY THE STATE OF COLORADO, TO BE PLACED IN STATUARY HALL IN THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas, by act of Congress of July 2, 1864 (U.S.C., title 40, sec. 187), it is provided, in substance, that each State may provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic services; and

Whereas, by Congressional House Concurrent Resolution No. 47, passed February 24, 1933 (47 Stat. 1784), and action taken pursuant thereto, it was and is provided that only one statue from each State shall be placed in the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 40th General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein, That, in the opinion of this general assembly, Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, deceased, is hereby designated as the citizen of the State of Colorado illustrious for her historic renown and for distinguished civic services and deemed worthy of commemoration pursuant to said act of Congress and resolution, and whose statue should be placed in National Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the cost of having such statue cast or sculptured and placed in Statuary Hall should be procured, if possible, through private donations; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of this general assembly, consisting of two senators to be appointed by the president of the Senate, and three representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the House, is hereby authorized to receive and account for any such donations, and is vested with the power of doing all things necessary to have such statue placed in Statuary Hall, when and if necessary private contributions shall have been accumulated.

STEPHEN R. McNICHOLS,
President of the Senate.

MILDRED H. CRESSWELL,
Secretary of the Senate.

DAVID A. HAMIL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LEE MATHIAS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

[H. Rept. 2697, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

ACCEPTING THE STATUE OF DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN, TO BE
PLACED IN THE STATUARY HALL COLLECTION

The Committee on House Administration, to whom was referred Senate Concurrent Resolution 102, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

[S. Con. Res. 103, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

Considered and agreed to by the United States Senate on July 28, 1958
Considered and agreed to by the House of Representatives on August 22,
1958

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the State of Colorado is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Doctor Florence Rena Sabin, of Colorado, and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on such occasion; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

[S. Rept. 1936, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

PLACING TEMPORARILY IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL A
STATUE OF DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN, AND TO HOLD CER-
EMONIES ON SAID OCCASION

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103) relative to placing temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin presented by the State of Colorado, and to holding ceremonies on such occasion, having considered same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

This concurrent resolution is a companion of and complementary to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 102) which provides for the acceptance by the Congress of the United States of a statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin as the first of Colorado's contributions to the National Statuary Hall collection.

PLACING STATUE OF LATE DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN IN ROTUNDA, AND AUTHORIZING CEREMONIES ON SUCH OCCASION

The Committee on House Administration, to whom was referred Senate Concurrent Resolution 103, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

COLORADO SENATE BILL 153 (Session Laws of Colo., 1957, ch. 250 CRS 131-4-4); approved by Governor, March 12, 1957, PROVIDING FOR THE PLACING OF A STATUE OF DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN, DECEASED CITIZEN OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, IN THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL IN THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, deceased, is hereby declared to be the person designated by the State of Colorado as the citizen of the State of Colorado illustrious for her historic renown and for her distinguished civic services and deemed worthy of commemoration pursuant to Act of Congress of July 1864 (U.S. Code, Title 40, Sec. 187) and Congressional House Concurrent Resolution No. 47 passed February 24, 1933 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 47, p. 1784), and whose statue shall be placed in National Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States.

SECTION 2. That a Commission of ten persons, to serve without compensation, consisting of two members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and five public members to be appointed by the Governor is hereby created. Said Commission is hereby authorized and directed to do, and is hereby vested with the powers to do, all things necessary and proper to have such statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin placed in the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States.

SECTION 3. The treasurer of the State of Colorado is hereby empowered to receive funds donated for this purpose and shall place them in a special account to be paid out upon the direction of the Commission through the Division of Accounts and Control. No obligations for this purpose shall be incurred, or contracted for, in excess of the fund donated for this purpose. If any balance shall remain unexpended after placing of said statue in the National Statuary Hall and payment of the expenses thereto then said balance shall be paid over to the Regents of the University of Colorado to be used for research fellowships in medicine or public health at the University of Colorado Department of Medicine in the name of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly hereby finds, determines and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety.

BIOGRAPHY OF DOCTOR FLORENCE RENA SABIN

Florence Rena Sabin was born in Central City, Colo., November 9, 1871, and proved herself a worthy descendent of pioneer stock. On her father's side of the family, William Sabin had come from England in 1643, to which country he had fled from France with other Huguenots. Thomas Miner, her maternal grandfather, crossed the Atlantic to settle in America in 1630. He was the son of Henry Miner, to whom King Edward III granted a coat of arms in recognition of loyalty and devotion to his Cause.

There were doctors in the Sabin family from time to time, and Florence Sabin's father longed to become a doctor, too, and left Vermont, the family home, to go to Missouri, where he was a "horse and buggy doctor" for two years. In 1858, however, the cry of "gold" was heard from the Pike's Peak region, and George Sabin rushed off westward, his medical career behind him, to arrive in the diggings in December 1860.

Florence Sabin's mother, Serena Miner, was a pioneer, too, going from Vermont to the South to teach school in 1860. Eventually, with the outbreak of the Civil War, she found herself on the wrong side of the battle lines, but was passed back through the lines by the intervention of General Sherman. By a friend of her mother's, she was persuaded to go to the Pike's Peak region, and became a schoolteacher in the little settlement of Black Hawk, contiguous to Central City, where George Sabin had taken up mining. The two were married in 1868.

A daughter, Mary, was born to them in 1869, and in 1871 Florence Sabin made her appearance in the Sabin home on the Pat Casey Road in Central City.

In 1875 the family moved to the larger settlement of Denver, and ever afterward Florence Sabin called Denver her home. On her seventh birthday her mother died, and soon afterward the family was broken up, the two little girls living for a time with their uncle, Albert Sabin, in a Chicago suburb, and later attending the Vermont Academy in Saxtons River, Vt.

After graduation with high honors from the Academy, Florence followed her sister to Smith College, from which she graduated, again with honors, in 1893. By that time she realized that she wanted, above all else, to become a doctor of medicine. But when she proposed the idea to her father and her sister, she found that the mining business was no longer flourishing, and that, if she insisted on pursuing her chosen career, she would have to earn the money for medical school herself. So she turned to teaching school, as her mother and father had done.

It was in the summer vacations between three years of high school and college teaching (at Wolfe Hall in Denver, and at Smith College) that she first discovered her ability to inspire young people, a quality that was most marked in later years, first at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and later at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In her years of "retirement," she turned this ability to account when, at the age of 73, she took up the cudgels for better health in Colorado, and at 76 she stumped the State on behalf of legislation for it.

She entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1896, and graduated, once more with honors, in 1900. At that time women in medicine were looked on as "queer," and Florence Sabin's keen mind, her sense of humor, her freedom from prudery in classes on medical subjects, and her discovery that women got exactly what they deserved in the world, stood out in a school that professed to believe in the equality of women. "It matters little," she said at this time, "whether men or women have the more brains. All we need to do to exert our proper influence is to use all the brains we have."

She became fascinated with problems of medical research, and as a medical student constructed a model of the brain stem of a newborn babe that became widely used

in medical school classes. She wrote an atlas of the mid-brain and medulla that also became a useful medical text. She was becoming known as brilliant.

Her anatomy professor assigned her a piece of research on the origin of the lymphatics, and she began what is regarded by some medical authorities her most significant work.

On her graduation from medical school she received a fellowship from the Baltimore Association for the Promotion of University Education for Women, and concentrated on anatomy. At that time study in Germany was the accepted postgraduate aim for medical doctors. Dr. Mall had influenced her decision to go into the laboratory end of medicine, and it was he who urged her to study abroad, as he himself had done. She saved up enough money from this small fellowship stipend to make the first of many trips abroad.

She became an assistant in anatomy at the Medical School in the fall of 1902, and rose to associate professor in 1905. On Dr. Mall's death in 1917, it was generally expected that she would be made head of the department; but, even with the liberal attitude toward the admission of women to the Johns Hopkins Medical School and faculty, her sex was now against her, and a man was chosen instead. She was awarded a professorship in histology, and became the first woman full professor at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

She was elected the first woman president of the American Association of Anatomists, and the first woman member of the National Academy of Sciences. Late in 1924 Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City, journeyed down to Baltimore to ask Florence Sabin to become head of the new department of cellular studies at the Institute, and she became the first woman to be head of a department there.

At the Johns Hopkins Medical School she exerted a profound influence on those who came under her instruction. Dr. Grover F. Powers, one of her former students, has said of her, "It occurred to few students entering medical school shortly after the turn of the century (and

before) that a great teacher was other than one who presented information and facts in an interesting and entertaining manner. The first vigorous and disquieting impact of Dr. Sabin upon pupils was to dispel that concept; soon, however, as a result of her teaching and example it was found by many that minds kindled and intellects awakened were more to be desired than minds well stocked with information, interesting and useful though it might be." Florence Sabin invited all her students to scientific adventure with her.

In 1925 she left Baltimore, where she had spent 29 years of her adult life, to live and work in New York. She engaged in cooperative research at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and her influence on her associates and their work was as striking as it had been at the Johns Hopkins on the undergraduate medical students. "It was like a revival of learning when she came 'round," one of them has said. She was engaged in an intensive study of the blood as related to the whole pathology of tuberculosis, a piece of work in which 21 universities, research institutes, and research divisions of pharmaceutical companies worked with her. Her researches on the origin of blood cells and on the functions of the monocyte cells in the blood stream stood her in good stead in this long-term interinstitutional program, the largest cooperative study yet undertaken.

Dr. Charles A. Doan, who had worked with her at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and followed her to the Rockefeller Institute, says of this period: "The 13 years which Dr. Sabin spent in New York City at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research were richly filled with cultural delight and scientific achievement, broadening the horizons of biological investigation, most specifically by establishing the inseparability of the cellular and humoral forces in the defense mechanisms of the body." Her smiling, contagious personality, her enthusiasm for her work, and her philosophy rubbed off on everyone with whom she came in contact.

At the time she was carrying on this work she was also engaged in writing a biography of Dr. Mall, and was having medical articles published which put forth new theo-

ries that brought her to the top in medical research in America. In 1938 she retired from the Institute and went west again to make a home for her sister Mary in Denver. Homemaking alone, however, was not enough for such an energetic person, and when in December of 1944 Governor Vivian of Colorado asked her to represent health on his postwar committee, she accepted with alacrity. Then began perhaps the most satisfying period of her life, when, at the age of 73, she undertook to give Colorado its first health laws in over 70 years. She organized committees, she helped write health bills, and like a whirlwind she swept through the State on behalf of the bills, meeting the prejudice of entrenched politicians, the indifference of public opinion, and the ignorance of the majority of the people. She was called "an atom bomb," "a human dynamo," and in the end, in 1947, she saw the legislature of the State enact what are now known as "The Sabin Health Laws." She was then in her 76th year.

Even after this magnificent accomplishment she could not bring herself to settle down to inactivity, and when the new mayor of Denver, Quigg Newton, asked her to become Denver Manager of Health and Charities, she accepted the challenge, and immediately began a war on flies, on rats, and on dirty milk. Dr. Mark Harrington, an attorney who worked with her in public health, has this to say of her at that time, "No one who has worked with her will ever forget her; and all of us who have been privileged to have that opportunity are better for it." The esteem and affection in which she was held brought public support which resulted in the development of the public health services of the city at an unprecedented rate. Finally, in 1951, at the age of 80, thirteen years after her "retirement," Florence Sabin withdrew from active work. She died in 1953 in her 82d year.

Dr. Sabin was the recipient of numerous honors in her lifetime. She had honorary degrees from 15 colleges and universities. She received the National Achievement Award of the Chi Omega Sorority, the M. Carey Thomas Prize from Bryn Mawr College, the Trudeau Medal of the National Tuberculosis Association, the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association. Rockford Col-

lege presented her with the Jane Addams Medal, the American Woman's Association gave her its Friendship Award. She received the American Brotherhood Citation from the National Conferences of Christians and Jews. The University of Colorado awarded her a medal for achievement, as well as a distinguished service award. Hobart and William Smith Colleges presented her with the Elizabeth Blackwell Award, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children gave her its Elizabeth Blackwell Citation. She was named woman of the week, woman of the month, and woman of the year by many organizations; she was honorary member of many more.

The Florence R. Sabin Fellowship of the American Association of University Women bears her name, as does the Florence R. Sabin Building for Research in Cellular Biology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine, and Sabin Hall at Colorado State College. The Sabin Public School in Denver is named for her and her sister, Mary. The Sabin Award in Public Health was established in her honor by the Colorado Business and Professional Women. Nor did appreciation of her contribution to humanity cease with her death. An heroic size bronze statue of Dr. Sabin, executed by Mrs. Joy Buba, has been given to Statuary Hall in the National Capitol by her native State of Colorado. She is the third woman in the Nation to be so honored. A smaller bronze statue will have a place in the new State Health Building in Denver, a gift of the Colorado Division of the American Association of University Women.

The funds for the heroic size statue were given by 15,000 of Dr. Sabin's friends under the leadership of the Colorado Division of the American Association of University Women. In the statue, as someone has said, "one sees a living, breathing, dedicated woman with spiritual force almost miraculously worked into it." She is a woman who looks out on life with complete understanding. One can almost see the twinkle in her eye. The inscription on the base of the statue includes the three words *Teacher—Scientist—Humanitarian*. And the most descriptive of the three is the last. For in her work with her students, with her research associates, and with the

people themselves, she demonstrated that she loved the world and everybody in it. Mankind is permanently in her debt.

In the 1930's Dr. Sabin was called "the greatest living woman scientist and one of the outstanding scientists of all time." Her intelligence, her energy, her great heart, and her sense of humor mark her as a citizen of the United States worthy of having her statue placed among the great in Statuary Hall. Her genius for simplicity, her friendship, her faith and courage, her teaching and administrative ability, her intelligence applied to teaching, to research, and to public health, mark her as an outstanding leader of the twentieth century.

Dr. Sabin's biography by Elinor Bluemel, entitled *Florence Sabin: Colorado Woman of the Century*, was published in 1959 in connection with the dedication of the Florence Rena Sabin statue.

THE STATE OF COLORADO
LEGISLATIVE STAUARY COMMITTEE

Created by Legislative Act, 1955

<i>Senators</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Walter W. Johnson	Lucille L. Beck
L. T. Skeffington	Rena Mary Taylor
	Blanche (Mrs. Arthur)
	Cowperthwaite, Chairman

SABIN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Created by Legislative Act, 1957

Senator Walter W. Johnson,	Mrs. C. S. Bluemel
<i>Chairman</i>	Mrs. Arthur Cowperthwaite
Senator N. J. Miller	Mrs. Lewis Littler
Representative Elizabeth E.	Mrs. Hermann B. Stein
Pellett	Mrs. Frederick West
Representative Rena Mary	
Taylor	
Representative Lucille L.	
Beck	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES FROM COLORADO

<i>Senators</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Gordon Allott	Wayne N. Aspinall
John A. Carroll	J. Edgar Chenoweth
	Byron L. Johnson
	Byron G. Rogers

PICTURE OF THE SCULPTOR AT WORK



BIOGRAPHY OF THE SCULPTOR

Born on Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, Long Island, New York.

Started studying sculpture from life before the age of 12 at St. Leger Eberls Studios, New York.

Studied figure and portrait sculpture, anatomy, speed-sketching, etc. at Staedelsches Kunst Institut, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Painting, animal sculpture and anatomy at Kunst Akademie, Munich, Germany.

Memorial and other portrait sculpture on public view in Europe and the United States: American Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Union Theological Seminary, New York Zoological Society, Walt Whitman Museum, Life Magazine, Audubon House, Berkshire Museum, United States Supreme Court, etc.

DEDICATION
and UNVEILING

THE ROTUNDA, FEBRUARY 26, 1959

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[29]



PROGRAM OF EXERCISES

Concert-----	Headquarters Command Band, Bolling Field, directed by First Lieutenant H. C. Johnson
Mistress of Ceremonies-----	Mrs. Arthur Cowperthwaite, Chairman of the Florence Rena Sabin Statue Com- mittee
Presentation of Colors-----	United States Air Force Color Guard
"The Star Spangled Banner"-----	Headquarters Command Band, Bolling Field
Invocation -----	The Chaplain of the Senate, The Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.
Delivery of the Statue-----	Mrs. Joy Buba, The Sculptor
Unveiling of the Statue-----	Sen. Walter W. Johnson, Chairman of the Florence Rena Sabin Memorial Statue Commission
Dedication -----	Dr. Ward Darley, Executive Director, Association of American Medical Col- leges
Introduction of the Honorable Stephen L. R. Mc- Nichols, Governor of Colorado.	United States Representa- tive Byron Rogers
Introduction of The Honorable Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Edu- cation, and Welfare.	United States Senator Gordon Allott

Acceptance of the Statue---- The Honorable Arthur S.
Flemming

Benediction ----- The Chaplain of the House
of Representatives, The
Reverend Bernard Bras-
kamp

Retiring of Colors----- United States Air Force
Color Guard

“America the Beautiful”---- Headquarters C o m m a n d
Band, Bolling Field

STATUE OF FLORENCE RENA SABIN

The exercises for the unveiling of the statue of Florence Rena Sabin were held in the Rotunda of the National Capitol, Washington, D.C., on Thursday, February 26, 1959. From 1:30 to 2:00 P.M. the Headquarters Command Band of Bolling Field, under the direction of First Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, played a program of prelude music.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS

The National colors were posted by members of the United States Air Force Color Guard.

Mrs. Arthur Cowperthwaite, Chairman of the Florence Rena Sabin Statue Commission of the State of Colorado, formally opened the services.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY MRS. ARTHUR COWPERTHWAITE

Mister Secretary, Colorado's Honorable Members of the 86th Congress, Governor McNichols, distinguished participants, and honored guests: In the name of the State of Colorado I greet you and thank you for your presence here today.

Four years ago, as a member of the Colorado House of Representatives, I was given the responsibility and privilege of helping to draft and carrying the resolution which designated Dr. Florence Rena Sabin for Colorado's first place in Statuary Hall. Quite appropriately, the organization responsible for making the idea a reality was the Colorado Division of the American Association of University Women.

Florence Sabin was a graduate of the distinguished Vermont Academy and of one of our greatest women's institutions of higher learning, Smith College. She was a long-time member of the University Women, the beloved friend of many, and the admired acquaintance of all of the thousands of members of the Colorado Division. She was an inspired teacher, a distinguished scientist, and a great humanitarian. In every way she exemplified to the highest degree the purposes and the ideals of the American Association of University Women. The Florence Rena Sabin Fellowship, gift of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Association, awarded annually, will continue to honor Dr. Sabin and each recipient of the award.

A true pioneer, Florence Sabin is one of 17 women depicted in the magnificent sculpture, "Pioneers in Progress" by John Rood, designed for the American Association of University Women's headquarters in Washington, D.C. From the book by Betty Bridgman, written to accompany the sculpture, I quote a typical remark attributed to Florence Sabin: "You are all welcome to my creed. It's good from schooldays up to eighty-plus. It was Da

Vinci's, and it fills my need: 'Thou, O God, dost sell unto us all good things, and labor is the price.' "

No wonder that the University Women of Colorado first suggested that Dr. Sabin be Colorado's choice for Statuary Hall; nor that individuals and organizations all over the State—and over the United States—enthusiastically gave their support. No wonder that the 40th General Assembly was unanimous in approving the resolution.

How would Dr. Sabin herself have felt about being so publicly memorialized. She was a woman with a very quiet dignity—modest almost to being self-effacing—albeit a violent crusader when the cause required. Somehow, I feel convinced she would realize that we honor today, through her, those great causes and high ideals which were her life work. Considering it in that light, I believe she also would approve.

It is a great privilege to be here today to preside on this occasion. I am proud to be a member of the Colorado Division of the American Association of University Women, which played so large a part in making this possible. I am deeply honored to be one of those representing the State of Colorado, which today recognizes Florence Rena Sabin with its highest honor.

The music we are enjoying this afternoon is that of the Headquarters Command Band from Bolling Field under the direction of First Lieutenant H. C. Johnson. The color guard is through the courtesy of the United States Air Force.

The invocation will be offered by the Chaplain of the Senate, The Reverend Frederick Brown Harris.

DR. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS
CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

OUR FATHER GOD

In this high hour we gather in the gallery of the Nation's immortals where sculptured forms join us, the living, in a sacrament of everlasting remembrance. We come, not just to unveil the physical likeness of a great servant of humanity, but to stand also in grateful recognition before a monument more lasting than marble or bronze—a pillar of heroic womanhood which she, whom we honor today, fashioned by her selfless toil. For the grace of receptivity and the untiring pursuit of truth elevated her to nobility in the kingdom of character and achievement.

This that she hath done, in mastering knowledge of the human frame, as she sought diligently for the secrets hitherto hidden which would bring balm and healing to disordered bodies, shall be told as a memorial of her to the generations following as with pride her State lifts her human form at the center of the Nation's life. Here it will speak of one who, in her lifetime, shunning eulogy and praise, eagerly held aloft the lamp of research above the sordid levels of the world's selfish seeking.

The statue given to the Nation this day will be forever saying to the multitudes who throng this historic rotunda—

"A soul so fiery sweet can never die
But lives and loves and works through
all eternity."

Her passion for service will be ever a perpetual flame where in laboratories which are sanctuaries, dedicated and determined men and women are tracking the great scourges of mankind by the white light of science.

In her pure memory grant us the grace to leave the earth fairer than we found it and like the honored Dr. Florence R. Sabin to help lay the foundations of a more ample habitation for Thy children in which the cry of needless pain shall no longer be heard.

We ask it in the Name of the Master of all good workmen. Amen.

Mrs. COWPERTHWAITE. As Chairman of the Florence Rena Sabin Statue Committee, I was one of those to whom was assigned the difficult task of choosing a sculptor. There were many distinguished applicants. Our choice, Mrs. Joy Buba, studied both in this country and abroad and has memorial and other portrait sculpture on public view in many museums in Europe and the United States. We expected much of her. We believe she has surpassed our expectations . . . I am proud to present Mrs. Buba.

DELIVERY OF STATUE BY MRS. JOY BUBA

Ladies and gentlemen: When Colorado gave me the task of sculpturing the Sabin Memorial, I began by talking to persons who had known her, and by collecting and studying countless pictures of her and reading everything I could find about her. For this I went to Baltimore and to Johns Hopkins and to Rockefeller Institute and to Denver.

Dozens of photographs went onto the walls of my studio in New York. I read Dr. Sabin's book on Dr. Mall and her biography by Mrs. Bluemel. I borrowed her microscope, and her chair, and her laboratory coat.

I've had a wonderfully interesting time getting to know a remarkable, lovable, and inspiring woman. And I am happy to have had a part in honoring her.

My thanks go to everyone who has helped me in this task. My thanks go to the Sabin Commission of Colorado for letting me do it.

I herewith deliver the statue of my beloved Florence Rena Sabin to the Chairman of the Sabin Memorial Commission, Senator Johnson.

Mrs. COWPERTHWAITE. Senator Johnson has served the State of Colorado as State Senator for 16 years and as Lieutenant Governor and Governor in 1949 and 1950. He has been Chairman of the Florence Rena Sabin Statue Commission for the past 2 years. In that capacity he will now unveil the statue . . . I am happy to present Senator Johnson.

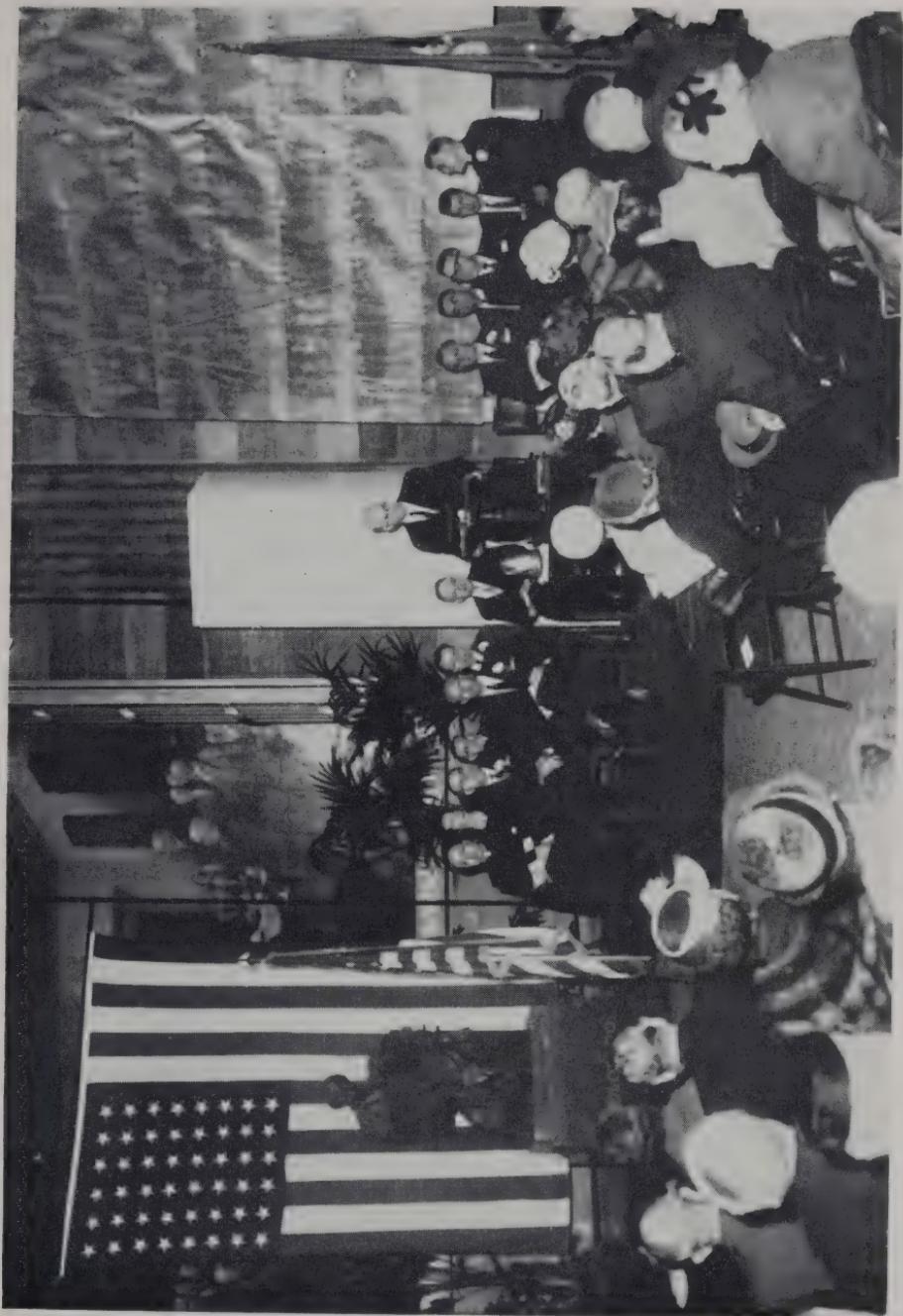
THE UNVEILING

Senator JOHNSON. As chairman of the Dr. Florence Rena Sabin Memorial Commission, I am very grateful for the opportunity to participate in this most solemn occasion.

First, I want to express my sincere appreciation to my colleagues of the Commission for their co-operation and assistance, to the many who contributed of their time and money, to Mrs. Joy Buba for her creation of this memorial, and to our many friends here in Washington for the arrangements.

The citizens of Colorado are extremely proud to join our sister States in placing our memorial among the great and noble of this Nation.

The research work done by the person whom we honor today brought about many revolutionary changes in Colorado's health program. The progress made in the health sciences has turned the tide of human affairs and brought about immeasurable advantages to our State. These achievements justified the creation of this memorial.



I, who had the privilege of knowing this great humanitarian, a remarkable personality, a true friend, and a devoted servant to all of God's children, wish to pay my most humble tribute to her memory.

And, now it is my privilege to unveil this most appropriate likeness of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin . . .

THE DEDICATION

Mrs. Cowperthwaite. Dr. Ward Darley is the Executive Director of the Association of American Colleges. A native Coloradan, he became Dean of the University of Colorado School of Medicine in 1945, Vice President of the University in 1949, and President in 1953, holding the latter position until assuming his present Directorship in 1956. It is most appropriate that Dr. Darley should deliver the memorial address here today. He engaged in scientific research with Dr. Sabin for many years. During Dr. Sabin's long campaign for public health legislation and service in Colorado and in Denver, Ward Darley was an invaluable coworker. Above all, he was both her admirer and friend. . . . I am delighted to present Dr. Darley to you.

ADDRESS BY WARD DARLEY, M.D.

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin was born in Central City, Colo., November 9, 1871. After completing her preliminary education she entered Smith College, from which she graduated in 1893. Three years later she entered the Johns Hopkins Univer-

sity School of Medicine, receiving her M.D. degree with honors in 1900. Following further study Dr. Sabin accepted an appointment in the Department of Anatomy of Johns Hopkins University, where she remained until transferring to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1925. After 13 years of intensive investigative and scholarly work, Dr. Sabin then retired from the Institute and returned to Colorado to make a home with her sister Mary—a woman who, as a teacher of high school mathematics, had a significant impact upon all who were fortunate enough to have been her pupils.

In 1944 the Governor asked Dr. Sabin to represent health upon the Colorado Post-War Planning Committee. Three years later she accepted the position of Manager of Health and Charities for the City of Denver. It was from the combination of these two vantage points that Dr. Sabin organized her drive to improve public health in the State of Colorado and the city of Denver. On October 3, 1953, Dr. Sabin died at the age of 82 years.

Dr. Sabin was important not only as a teacher, scientist, and humanitarian; she was also important as a woman. To quote from her biographer, Elinor Bluemel, "She had honorary degrees from 15 colleges and universities. She received the National Achievement Award of the Chi Omega Sorority, the M. Carey Thomas Prize from Bryn Mawr College, the Trudeau Medal of the National Tuberculosis Association, the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association, Rockford College presented her with the Jane Addams Medal, the American Woman's Association gave her its Friendship Award. She received the American Brother-

hood Citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Hobart and William Smith Colleges presented her with the Elizabeth Blackwell Award, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children gave her its Elizabeth Blackwell Citation. The Florence R. Sabin Fellowship of the American Association of University Women bears her name, as does the Florence R. Sabin Building for Research in Cellular Biology of the University of Colorado School of Medicine, and Sabin Hall at Colorado State College. The Sabin Public School in Denver is named for her and her sister Mary. The Sabin Award in Public Health was established in her honor by the Colorado Business and Professional Women."

As a woman of distinction, Dr. Sabin enjoyed at least four "firsts"—She was the first woman to be appointed full professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; the first woman president of the American Association of Anatomists; the first woman member of the National Academy of Sciences, and the first woman to head a department at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Indeed, on many occasions and by many important organizations Dr. Sabin was named woman of the week, woman of the month, and woman of the year.

A teacher of medicine has been defined as one who, in the field of medicine, possesses superior professional, scientific, and technical knowledge, experience, and judgment and who, because of the ability to communicate and demonstrate this knowledge, experience, and judgment, can motivate and inspire students to want to learn and at the same time provide the leadership essential for

this learning. By the standard of this definition, particularly since a deep sense of humanitarianism illuminated all of its components, Dr. Sabin stands out as one of this Nation's great teachers of medicine, and it is this cluster of attributes that accounts for her every accomplishment.

Dr. Sabin had a scholarly mind that never for a waking moment ceased to probe for new knowledge, to understand its meaning and to test its impact on those about her. With this restless quest always tempered by wisdom and intellectual honesty, it is little wonder that Dr. Sabin's memory is treasured in the minds and hearts of the people of the State of Colorado and of many of this Nation's physicians and biological and medical scientists and teachers. Whether it was in the classroom at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, in a laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research or discussing public health in the auditorium of a Colorado mountain high school, Dr. Sabin was essentially the teacher.

Progress is always greater than the sum of its parts. Yet without each part, the patterns of progress would be altered. And it is human nature to be preoccupied with the moment and to forget the origin and the importance of each part. From the beginnings of her medical school days almost to the day of her death, Dr. Sabin isolated and made meaningful many of the parts that have contributed to the present level of progress in the fields of medicine and public health.

Dr. Sabin's scientific activities stand as fundamental to our present concepts of the embryology and function of the lymphatic system and the cellu-

lar elements of the blood, the mechanisms of phagocytosis, the origin of antibodies, and the significance of hypersensitivity to infection in general and tuberculosis in particular. These basic contributions were made many years ago, so that the time is at hand when the appreciation of her part in their elucidation is mainly limited to her former students and to scholars of embryology, cytology, hematology, immunology, and tuberculosis. But just the same, these contributions have been built into the foundation of medical progress and there they will remain. I would point out, however, that the significance of Dr. Sabin's work is not this final, for because she was a teacher, her students, and her students' students, and her students' students' students *ad infinitum* will continue the cycle of developing knowledge and teaching, and in their turn add to the continuation of progress. It is thus that the efforts of this great person gain immortality. Dr. Sabin's influence will long outlive this statue and this building in which it stands.

What I have said about Dr. Sabin has meaning far and wide, but there is much about her that is of special importance to Colorado. I refer here to her life after retirement, at which time she brought her ability as a scientist and a teacher and her capacity as a humanitarian to work for the enabling legislation necessary for Colorado and Denver to have public health laws and services worthy of the name. Her trek from town to town in all kinds of weather and through the halls of the State Capitol and the Denver Municipal Building—three sessions of the legislature and two city elections—teaching, if you

please, and dealing gently but insistently with opposing vested interests, is a still familiar tale.

It is fitting that the people of Colorado should place Dr. Sabin's statue in Statuary Hall. It is Colorado and our Nation that are thus being honored. To be sure, this statue by Joy Buba is superb in its artistry. It is here for all to admire. But it is more than a piece of artistry because it is a symbol of the fact that what this Nation needs most is citizens dedicated to the proposition that if we are to have progress, the young must have the education and the health to surpass the old. It is in this spirit that Dr. Sabin lived and worked, and as the citizens of Colorado dedicate this statue to her memory, the significance of her high purpose must never be forgotten.

Mrs. COWPERTHWAITE. Byron G. Rogers, after practicing law in Las Animas, Colo., served as city and county attorney there. From 1931 to 1935 he was a member of the Colorado General Assembly—Speaker of the House in 1933. Among other public offices he has held is that of Colorado's Attorney General. Since 1950, he has ably represented our State in Congress, now serving his 10th term. . . . I am very glad to present the Honorable Byron G. Rogers—Congressman Rogers.

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN BYRON ROGERS

Colorful Colorado is proud of its contribution to the Nation. The placing of the statue of Dr. Florence R. Sabin in Statuary Hall is another mark of progress by the Centennial State.

Dr. Florence R. Sabin made a great contribution in the advancement of the science of medicine. She performed unique services within the State of Colorado after she had obtained national recognition.

We, in Colorado, are proud of our State government. It has had many distinguished men as Governor and Chief Executive. We, today, are fortunate in having a young man who recognizes that progress must continue if we are to play our part in the affairs of the Nation. This young man has distinguished himself in conducting the affairs of our great State and the Nation.

He is a native of our State who enlisted in the armed services in World War II and had a distinguished war record. Thereafter he served the Federal Government, occupied a position in the Colorado State Senate, was Lieutenant Governor, and has been our Chief Executive since January 1957.

I am pleased to present to you the Honorable Stephen L. R. McNichols, Governor of the colorful State of Colorado.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS

We honor today one of the outstanding medical scientists of American history.

But Dr. Florence Sabin was more than a scientist to those of us who knew her work in Colorado. She took her causes to the public and to the elected public bodies for action.

She achieved action, and the people of the whole State of Colorado benefited directly from this

woman's knowledge, her foresight, her vision, and her sweet personality that was so unusually effective in the hard-boiled world of practical politics.

To us she became a symbol, a vital living symbol of the public good.

The momentum of her crusades for public health are still felt throughout her home State. And will be for years to come.

In the same manner, the whole world of medicine and of mankind benefited from her research into the secrets of blood cells, of lymphatic glands, of bone marrow, and of tuberculosis.

The world can claim the benefits of the middle portion—the larger portion—of her life. But Colorado can claim her in the beginning and in the closing years of her full and productive life.

Florence Sabin began life in the mining town of Central City. Although Central City was one of the most advanced of Colorado's mining centers, we can be sure that sanitation conditions in that frontier city first opened Florence Sabin's young eyes to the problems of public health. Later in her life, she was to tell a biographer this about her childhood in Central City:

“Water was peddled from door to door. Mother stored our supply in a covered barrel in a little room between the dining room and kitchen. Wasn't that an awful way to get our drinking water?”

After earning her degree at Smith College, Florence Sabin returned to her family in Colorado. She taught school in Denver for two years, then returned to Smith as an instructor in zoology. With three years of savings, she entered Johns Hopkins

University School of Medicine. She was now on her way to fame in medical research. Colorado was not to claim her attention again until late in a lifetime dedicated to valuable work.

The meaning of work to Dr. Florence Sabin was one of her secrets of success. It also helps to explain how she could come home to Colorado to retire, at the age of 67, and soon be deeply involved in her campaigns to revolutionize Colorado's attitudes and then its systems of public health.

She once said:

“Whether work means digging ditches, tilling the soil, writing a book or symphony, raising a family, or building for world understanding, it will keep you healthy and young if you work with enjoyment. It is resistance to work—not work itself—that ages people.”

This was the Dr. Florence Sabin that Colorado knew and loved so well.

A few years after leaving the medical laboratories, she turned the whole State of Colorado into a laboratory. Now she was dealing in the unscientific field of public opinion. And she was to meet as great a success in this as she had throughout her life working with the strict disciplines of pure science.

She took her cause for better public health to the people, paying expenses from her own earnings and savings. The public listened, and her crusade picked up support. She took her cause to legislators of the State Assembly. Some listened, but most did not.

The complexion of the State Assembly soon changed—as some lawmakers who opposed her

public health measures were now returned to the role of private citizens. The Governor appointed her chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health. Then, in 1947, the Legislature enacted far-reaching health laws. Dr. Sabin had won her one-woman fight for better health. This quiet woman had aroused public opinion to force advances in public health.

When she died at the age of 82, after suffering a heart attack while watching a 1953 World Series game, she was still working on public health measures.

It is fitting that the movement to place her statue in this famous hall was started by Coloradans, and that the financing of it was accomplished largely through small contributions of many persons in her native State.

Colorado can claim this great woman in the sunrise and sunset of her life. It is fitting that hers is the first statue of a Coloradan to be placed in Statuary Hall. She represents the indomitable spirit of the West, its will to work, its burning desire to progress, its reliance on the individual.

One of her slogans in campaigning for public health reform in Colorado was "Give us Health to Match Our Mountains."

All Coloradans are honored today as the Nation recognizes that Dr. Florence Sabin herself was, indeed, a woman to match our mountains.

Mrs. COWPERTHWAITE. Gordon L. Allott is a native Coloradan, a graduate of the University of Colorado and of that University's Law School. A dedicated public servant, he has held many offices including that of Lieutenant Governor. He was

elected to the United States Senate on November 4, 1954, where we are proud to have him represent Colorado. It is with real pleasure that I present the Honorable Gordon L. Allott—Senator Allott.

REMARKS BY
SENATOR GORDON ALLOTT

We are paying homage this afternoon to a woman whose academic and professional accomplishments were rivaled only by the great human qualities with which she approached her service to her fellow men. This same blend of brilliance and concern distinguish the gentleman who will accept this wonderful statue.

His career, like that of Florence Sabin, has brought him a score of academic honors. He is the President of Ohio Wesleyan University. In addition, he has served the Federal Government for 20 years as Civil Service Commissioner, manpower expert, adviser on government organization, Cabinet member.

Dr. Sabin's work likewise covered many activities. Much importance to us, as Coloradans, came after her first official "retirement." Much of her success was due to her dissatisfaction with the slipshod. She was of the school which feels that if a job is worth doing, it is worth doing right. Our next speaker is of the same school. It is a distinct honor and pleasure for me to present to you the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Honorable Arthur S. Flemming.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY FLEMMING, HEW, AT SABIN DEDICATION, FEBRUARY 26, 1959

Madam Chairman, Senator Allott, other distinguished members of the Colorado delegation to the Congress of the United States, Governor McNichols, citizens of Colorado and friends of Colorado: I regard it as a great honor and a high privilege to have the opportunity of representing the Government of the United States in accepting from the State of Colorado the statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. For just a few minutes this afternoon I would like to share with you some of my own observations regarding her life—observations based not on the privilege of friendship but based on reading. As I have thought of her life in connection with this very significant event this afternoon, it seems to me that surely it can be said of her that her entire life was dedicated to the task of going about and doing good. As a result, her life, it seems to me, first of all was surely an exciting life. I refer to the Department which it is my privilege to serve at the present time as the most exciting department in the executive branch of the Federal Government. I believe that this is the case. Why? Because all of its programs are dedicated to the task of helping others to realize their highest potential. Dr. Sabin dedicated all of her time, energy, and resources to serving her fellow human beings. Her life, therefore, was bound to be an exciting one.

Also, it seems to me that it can certainly be said that Dr. Sabin's life was a productive one. It is really difficult, isn't it, to comprehend the fact that one person could make as many significant contri-

butions to the fields of health, education, and welfare as she did? One example, it seems to me, illustrates the spirit that very clearly permeated her life. She was named Chairman of the Colorado Section on Health at the White House Conference on Children in 1950. I am told that she assembled 20 columns of information on each one of the 63 counties in Colorado. In addition, she and members of her Committee surveyed the conditions in all of these counties. The final report that was prepared by her has been referred to as a masterpiece of compilation, with recommendations for the improvement of health conditions in each county. This willingness to make whatever expenditure of time and energy it is necessary to make in order to serve others in the most effective possible manner was undoubtedly responsible for her outstanding achievements at Johns Hopkins University, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and, during the latter years of her life in the State of Colorado.

Finally, I am confident of the fact that there are many gathered here this afternoon who would give personal testimony to the fact that Dr. Sabin's life was an inspiring one. It is absolutely impossible, of course, for anyone to fully evaluate the influence of such a life on the lives not only of those with whom she came in contact but also on the lives of those who will come in contact with those whose lives she taught. Countless thousands have learned and will continue to learn as a result of following in her footsteps that life's greatest satisfactions come to those who serve.

Our Nation is deeply indebted to the State of Colorado for making it possible for the spotlight to play on this great woman and her deeds of service for as long as this Nation shall live.

As I accept this statue, therefore, I want to express to the State of Colorado and all who made this statue possible, our deep gratitude and at the same time I want to join with you in thanking God that we were privileged to have such a great soul live in our midst. May all of us, gathered here this afternoon, rededicate our lives to the great ideals that she kept before her at all times.

Mrs. COWPERTHWAITE. To all of the participants, we extend our deep gratitude for your generous help . . . to all assembled here, our thanks for your presence and support on this memorable occasion.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Reverend **BERNARD BRASKAMP.**

The Lord bless you and keep you,
The Lord make His face to shine upon you,
The Lord lift up His countenance upon you
and give you peace.

Amen.

RETIRING OF COLORS

The National colors were retired by members of the United States Air Force Color Guard.

FEBRUARY 26, 1959.

The following telegram was received by Senator Gordon Allott from the President of the United States:

"Senator GORDON ALLOTT,

"Room 304,

"Senate Office Building:

"Please give my greetings to those attending the dedication ceremonies of the statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. I had hoped to be present on this occasion today. I wanted to pay my personal respects to the memory of this gallant lady.

"Together with friends in Colorado and at Johns Hopkins University, I look with great admiration upon the career of Dr. Sabin. As a teacher, scientist, and humanitarian she helped to make this earth a better place for all to live.

"In the Halls of the Capitol, her presence will speak of the gratitude of her neighbors in Colorado and around the world. The wise and generous spirit of such a person is a credit to mankind.

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER."





